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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1963.

Main 3018

Circulation During September W. B. Carr. Bosiners Manager of The St. Louis Rebeing duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1961,

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Contex | Date: 2 ......105,730 17 ......104,340 4 ......104,150 19 ......104,760 5 .....105,790 20 (Sunday) .....110,800 6 (Sunday).....111,220 21 .................103,780 13 (Sunday).....110,230 28 .............103,670 3,182,680 Total for the month .. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over

3,110,045 Net number distributed ... Average daily distribution ..... 103,668 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was \$.15 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of J. F. FARIBH.

or filed .....

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1965.

# NORLD'S-1904-FAIR

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The inspection by Mayor Wells, several municipal officials and officers of civic organizations of the smoke-abating devices which are in use in large plants showed that the smoke nulsance is an evil that can be corrected. The party saw that there are many appliances which are efficient, and that, controuble or foo large expense.

Smoke Inspector Jones has, as Mayor Wells for contributions. stated, met with much success in mitigating the nuisance. The air is far clearer, especially near large plants. Wherever the city experiments have been made with approved devices the discharge of dense vices might not be useful in every plant, there are having installed one that will produce results.

In truth, some owners and managers of plants have not displayed the right spirit. They have refused to install smoke-abating devices. They have opposed the inspector. They have protested against the law. They have tried to avoid fulfilling the statute. They have procrastinated. They have declared the law ineffective. They have averred that none of the devices are efficient.

The smoke nuisance will never be done away with unless the municipal officers receive encouragement from the owners and managers of plants. If instructions to install devices are complied with in good grace, the nuisance will be abated in a comparatively short time. If the law is contested and delay in obeying it is practiced, a longer period will elapse before satisfactory results are realized.

Mr. Jones should renew his campaign against violators with greater vigor. In his work he should have the support of business associations and civic organizations. It has been demonstrated that there are many devices for consuming smoke. Different firms should take pride in abating the smoke nuisance. The municipal officials should not be compelled to urge the law. The matter is now presented from a standpoint of pride and cleanliness, and probably larger success will be noted in the near future.

### -++ TEST OF DOWIE

Religious movements which stir great masses of the people command the attention of all serious observers. Especially true is this when one man's magnetism, or sheer force of will, enlists thousands to do him reverence. Knowing that all the great religious of the world have had their beginnings in this manner, being the fruit of the seed sown by one leader or prophet, it is conservatively that judgment is passed upon a contemporaneous activity of the

Whether John Alexander Dowie is merely an unusually expert mountebank or an unrefined exhorter whose purposes excuse his vulgarities, or a kind of heresiarch of significance, or a hypocrite and grafter -this is a question upon which there may have been given us thoroughly brisk and enjoyable weather, doubt in the minds of many. The invasion of New York has been regarded as a kind of trial of the man, outside the vicinity of Chicago, where he has long been condemned without any reservation. It must be said that the anties at Madison Square Garden put him in the same unfavorable light before

the nation at large. Beings accepted as prophets, as said, have laid man-well, it is his affair. the foundation for the religious thought of millious since the world began. But, nowadays, when an individual sets himself up as a prophet he, to say the least, invites criticism. Most assuredly, a prophet

storer perpetrates a "whopper." If, in the most limited sense, he would "make good," his demeanor to his immense assumption. "You're a pack of thieves, novelists, drew attention through the "Easy Chair" lie; I'll clean the lot of you liars out. I may not "reverent and persistent curiosity concerning literabe beautiful with my fat stomach. Methodist, Pres- ture and the literary life." byterian, Baptist and Episcopal churches are all

lish the caliber of the man,

#### ---STEATHAST

Good government has made energies of its vic-tims. With their friends and followers they will money to be made at it. Oh, Jack, how could you! and that is the consideration of its at-tims. With their friends and followers they will amke desperate efforts to charge the complexion of Mr. Howells's plaint was as much as to say that In all close they back from admired his the movement for order and progress. Failing to the construction of a work of fiction has come to achievements. Grents establish false issues failing to implant irrelevant be a matter of mechanics, a trade to be learned, and It cents and minor phases instead of important, actual fac- that the public gives hardly more of respect and people of Great Britain tors, and falling to gain substantial recognition, they excit to the author of a popular novel than to the the characters and reputations of the leaders.

All political revolutions produce lenders whose dence of the public and are deemed worthy of te- that a marked aparthy is evinced toward many of the United States, and during the four had reason to withhold assumed praise in their attitudes in the course of a struggle serve to in refutation were it not for this horrible confes-guishing between the right and the wrong, the true the calcium, object of our most recent adulations, the assured fact of its success Bell. Kinlseb. and the false.

A 675 velop individual prominence, and the work sed a spade a spade of ambition to picture merely the from which the Confederate commerce desuits. But it is selfion that a grave issue of prin- the arr-for-art's sake role; for this, Mr. London, none ciple depends for ratification entirely upon the per- may forgive you. somility of one leader or upon the reputations and labors of a few sincere campaigners. Sometimes, cold-blooded operation by which he "went after" however, an issue of principle is inseparably asso. literary honors. The was "broke," He tackled the ciated with a parricular individual.

put its whole faith in its leaders. When however, and disappear with the vicassitudes of politics, but from year to year. While confidence and support should be given to men who have demonstrated the claim upon respectable citizens, the principles musbe kept dear at heart.

The incidental reverses of the reform movement should not detract from nor impede the general sucess. On the contrary the minor reverses, which cannot be prevented, should be accepted in good spirit and so as to inculcate greater, firmer steadfastness. They should make the union of sentiment all the more close. They should cultivate larger, better harmony, and they should bring about more vigorous initiative from the reform ranks.

The respectable element of citizenship, which is the element that is responsible for reform and advancement, must remove many obstructions before the practical ideals can be realized. These ideals will not be realized unless the confidence of the eitizens remain unchanged and the interest in reform be retained. Frequently fine distinctions may have to be made. Citizens favorable to good government will have no difficulty in knowing what to think and do if they will keep the principles in view.

Citizens of Missouri will not rest until the great battleship which is to carry the name of the State into home and foreign ports possesses a testimonial signifying the pride and appreciation of our people sequently, the statute can be obeyed without great From \$5,000 to \$10,000 would provide a splendid gift. The Republic has subscribed \$100 and asks

# AUTUMN'S COMING.

St. Louis is having a touch of the "wild west mayy. Missouri keeps the pace. rind, breath of autumn's being" - and all that. Our smoke has been stopped. While any one of the de- in the country, the leaves are turning "yellow, pale and hectic red"; and in a few more days they will so many good devices that there is no difficulty in be chased by the chill blasts "like ghosts before an enchanter fleeing."

> The eternal renewal of the seasons or the speech of nature's moods is never more insistently impressive than in October. In October there seems to occur the crisis of the entire twelve months. Abloom and agiow in the spring, the year continues In festive garb throughout summer, toned down somewhat, but clad in the cooler, the verdant, the healthy colors, retaining the strength, though gradually losing the bnoyancy, of April, May and June. Summer is the robust period, when shines out the pride in fecundity, when the countryside fairly shouts in its consciousness of maximum utility. In October the crops have been garnered: the best efforts have been put forth and the harvest reaped. Then, as if to hide retrogression, attire of brilliant hue is donned; but, from the physical viewpoint, how pain is the mockery and sham! It is the passing into seared old age. It is the phosphorescence of decay.

> What reason is there in the long-accepted notion that the old year dies and the new is born in the middle of winter? Clearly, life slips away in the beautiful Indian summer and passes out in No-

> when even masquerading in autumn's reds and yellews is no longer possible. Iffe must be completed amid the wailing winds and wandering in the naked woods? Is it that, shorn of all adornments. the year must contemplate itself a skeleton-hopes dropped away, fallen, buried? Is it that truly "first our pleasures die, and then our hopes and then our fears"-and that the trial by fire, the test of the Fears, is in the frost-whited wilderness of descried age? Is it that the sidercal spark must die and must be born, must perish and must develop, in the season of ba renness and solitude? Is it that in the simple matter of the year's death and birth is one of those paths leading plump against the opaque mystery of the beginning and the end?

Rather big questions and altogether too gloomy! The capers of the west wind, up to date, have suitable for farewell trips to the golf links and the tennis courts. Moreover, even the melancholy days | Philadelphia Ledger, are nuts and apples to the football heroes. And what difference whether or when the old year shuffles off its mortal coll? For man, young man at least-and young woman, too-the year can be made

# THE FALL OF THE AUTHOR.

For some centuries the literary man has dwelt upon a pinnacle. The public has accorded to him four was sent to the colonies he was expected to make should be far and away above the ordinary mortal. a kind of homage—an homage not to be bought, not availed themselves of their opportunities in a proporthe result of the accident of birth, an homage to intellect. Now the heyder of author worship seems and of the home country. to be departing. Not long since William Dean and his expressed thought must bear some relation | Howells, the senior and most honored of American | Detroit Tribune the lot of you," he says to his audience. "You ail department of Harper's to the failing away of the

It would appear that if our latter-day knights of hopeycombed with Masoury and they are the curse the pen desire to retain any part of the laurels once of Goil. These are among his utterances, chosen at so freely bestowed they must at least exercise some protection of the politicians.

random. They are sufficiently expressive to estate discretion or diplomacy in their treatment of the The Philadelphia Public Ledger sums him up of from using the huminer to destroy the idot. They feetively and justly: "He is a vulgar mountebank; he should allow their hair to grow long and, in posing is a swaggering, self-indulging, ostentations, coarse- for photographs, should choose a literary attitude mouthed humbug; he hasn't the glimmer of an idea | like that of Hall Caine, who in his pictures is conwith which to enlighten the world. There have been sistently "bending to his desk," his brow furrowed plenty of uncouth prophets; but there was never one and his papers littering desk and floor. "Caught in so supremely sellish and hopelessly vulgar as J. A. the act" can always be affixed to the photo appropriately. They should at least simulate the part.

Americans, both North and South, have fluored which they exerted.

But, along comes Jack London, that successful qualified their admiration of Gladatone's printer of the strennous, and "confesses" that the only attraction to him in writing books was the only attraction to him in writing books was the priately. They should at least simulate the part.

will assail the foundation of the movement and even unther of a popular patent medicine. The reverence tyranny, whether it was Austrian approxifelt by the vast, admiring audience of a Hawthorne, slow in Italy, or Turkish oppression in the served by a victory for the North, the Balkane, or Emilish oppression in Irean Irving, a Scott, a Thackeray, a Dickens, is not land, words and records are the guiding signals of the re-discertible among the thousands who now skim. To end the latter be sacruficed office and the right of the South to secode, he exspeciable element of citizenship. These lenders have through the works of a Howells, for instance. Since popularity, and died before he saw his assidnously and devously practiced the principles Mr. Howells is sponsor for the contention, it might which they advocate. They have carned the count | be charged that he is a tritle chagrined at the fact | spect and trust. Their esponsal of the cause and his productions. Such an accusation could be argued years when it ruged, he becomed to be freshly bathed in the praises heaped upon "The Call The great reform movements encourage and de- of the Wild." Mr. London's literary habit of calling characters of the well-known citizens who advise truth, is commendable enough. But tearing away stroyers went forth to sweep the seas and lead are of inestimable benefit to achieving re- the veil from the sanctum, refusing to dissemble in clean of American shipping

Mr. London did more; he described the whole ungazines and "butted in" to their columns. Noth-Except in rare cases the public cannot afferd to ling could stand before such zeal and he "won out. Good; but would it have not been far more interest a reliable guide is discovered, he should not lack ling far more toward the perpetuation of the dignity general and ardent support. Leaders may appear of belies-lettres, could be have been looked upon as a genius, somewhat as the boy Chatterion? Mr. the principles upon which they stand will endure London, most emphatically, has sinned against more than the unities in talking about mere, sordid, seductive, repuguant, insidious, mercenary cash.

--By providing for a Boodlers' Day at the World's Fair the management would insure a large attendance from the large cities, and probably from foreign countries, where fugitives dream of their male child. far away homes. As a feature of the event there might be speeches on plasses of boodling by the chief boodlers of the principal municipalities. In order to add further interest Prosecutors Folk, Jerome and Dencen and a few faithful good citizens might be induced to be present.

Says "The Boss" in Saturday Evening Pest: "Always go with th' current; that's the first rule of leadership," Which current? Call it currency and ties and freedom and independence. To all ambiguity is removed,

---The Reaper at this season diseards the flowing gown and scythe. In pads, shin-guards and moleskin suit he summons the fated to their doom.

---The Japs have placed their fighting Admiral in command, which argues probably that he is a fight-

Now comes Lewis Nixon and makes the case look worse for Carnegie's black-haired boy, Schwab, ...

When they want a good man they come to St. Louis-Howard Elliott, B. L. Winchell, +4+

The battleship "Missourl" is the fastest in the

# RECENT COMMENT.

# Royal Paupers.

London Letter in Chicago Record-Herald. There have been many changes at Windsor Castle since the death of Queen Victoria. Nearly all the memwes of her bousehold, her attendants and servants, have een retired and pensioned off, and Parliament made trant of \$100,000 a year to give them annuaties. Even or horses have been turned out to grass and will never wear harness again. Several of her fetalners are still living in Windsor; others have been taken care of at Hampton Court and Kensington Palace, which for a entury or more have been used to accommodate poor relations and pensioners upon the crown. More than a hundred families are living at Hampton in free quarter furnished by the Gevernment in Cardinal Wolsey's old pulace. Some of them are retired army officers and others superammated clergymen, and some are the widows and families of soldlers and officials of the late Oneen. Kensington Palace is filled up in the same way. Queen Victoria and her parents were living at Kensingon under such circumstances when she was elevated to the throne. Her father, who had been Governor of Gibraltar, was a useless poor relation and a nuisance, a he was given a suite of apartments there and a small nt of money provided he would agree to behave amself and not bother the King. Whenever I have seen oung women about these palaces I have been reminde of Oneen Victoria's early life and privations. The pres ent Queen of England had a similar experience. ather, King Christian of Denmark, also was a p relation of his predecessor, and, of course, was regarded a nuisance, because nobody ever thought of his com-Is it that, when the productive period is passed, ling to the throne until Parliament discovered that he

# Gladstone's Executive Weakness.

Black and White. Nobody goes so far as the man who does not know where he is going," was a dictum of Cromwell's that Mr. Gladstone appreciated, but never seems to have taken to heart. In the history of Liberal foreign policy since 1875-revealed to many for the first time in Mr. Morley's remarkable biography-we have astounding evidence of ignorance of fact shown time after time t liose who talked so magnificquently about principle Right up to the fall of Khartoum, for example, the plans of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet are shown to have been based on the vaguest information, and though the Premier himself is proved to have been less personally onsible than hitherto has been supposed, he thoroughly deserved the Queen's angry telegram, sent el air, and her later gibe that "Lord North never flinched from his task till it became hopeless; that he then re signed office, but did not change his opinions to suit the

# Our Colonial Service.

The liability to peculation among public officials at me must be many times multiplied in distant stations removed from direct supervision or the restraint of public opinion. This has been the experience of every Government that has ever maintained colonies. Engone continuous round of spring; and for the old land's greatest task in the administration of India was not in the determination of general policies as much as in the purification of the Indian civil service from corruption and jobbery. The Dutch colonial administration is notoriously corrupt. Spain, while she held her colonies abandoned any effort to enforce honesty. When an ofall that he could and as he could, and his subordinates

# His Offense.

As the lady has a bundle of letters for evidence Senator Plutt's offense seems to approximate careless use of a typewriter.

Chicago Tribune. "Paw, what is a political machine?" "Any slot machine, Tommy. They're all under the

# rending public. They should restrain themselves ENGLAND'S VARIED ATTITUDES TOWARD U. S. GOVERNMENT AND ITS PROGRESS.

## BY HARRY THURSTON PECK.

He broke down the intriers of patitical

He fearlessly attacked oppression and

work hear fruit. He was, on the whole, sincere and hold, ami a lover of justice. Yet when the Civil War broke out in

"Jefferson Davis," he said in Parliament. Liverpool man, and Liverpool was the port Here the Lairds built the rams that were intended to nresk the blockade en-

That is what the upholders of the Union control up against him for many years. But later in the war, when the Southern cause began to show sinus of cellapse. caste by giving manhood suffrage to the then Gladstone facul about and took are

> He discovered that the commercial in terests of Great Britain as a whole would

Also he saw that he was likely to bethe losing side. So, while justifying was inadequate. Then he threw his in- that it was like the march of the Paris

And this is why the people of the South estimating his career.

which has just appeared, will be generally of a defense of this shifting policy. But the defense is only partial. It leaves Gladstone still in the position

of one who trims his arguments so as to He did not, like John Bright and

He had a wonderful admiration for the

WHITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. | Confederary, and Gladstone felt the in- prival the war. When it was in danger of

When all goes well with us we have no better friends than Englishmen. When with suspicious engerness at the conclusion that we are going to smasti, They were certain that the Mexicans

would defeat us in 1886. They alluded merrily to the "Dis-United States" in 18st. They thought that this country was going benkrapt during the Black Friday and again in 1800.

march on Washington the English editors wagged their heads ominously and said mob on Versailles at the bloody hirth of the French Revolution

When the war with Spain began most stimating his career. Englishmen bad come to see that the Mr Moriey's great "Life of Gladstone," American Republic was not likely to referred to as likely to contain some sort even then some of the most influential that the American Navy was obviously

So, after all, in this respect, Gladstone was fairly representative of his countrymen. Be strong and rich, and they will -

Themas Hughes, take his stant fairly and give you infinite consideration.

squarely spen principle at the very outset.

give you infinite consideration.

When things go wrong they will give you what the Germans most expressively call "Schadenfreude." morright, 1965, by W. R. Heurst, Great

Great commercial intertets facured the American Constitution-after it had sur- Britain rights reserved.

# MANY AND BEAUTIFUL PRIVILEGES CIVILIZATION BRINGS TO WOMAN.

## BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

There is great sorrow in China when a | finds less excuse for her errors. girt child is born.

In momarchies where titles and estates go to the first born male, there is also regret and sorrow over the arrival of a fe Here in America there is little of that

entiment. Sometimes a girl haby is wished for by oth parents, even when only one child is

desired. Rarely, save in a family where there re no males, is a girl unwelcome. And this is as it should be, for to be a

oman in this country and era means to enjoy a great privilege. Many women envy men their opportuni-

me the advantages of life always seemed I have watched the world's treatment of the two sexes with interest, and my ideas

have not changed upon the subject-they have only strengthened with time. With half the mental endowment, oung girl will be regarded as a bright particular star when her brother is not noticed. Giris are social favorites at an age when boys are considered nuisances. Girls are excused from scores of obli-

gutious resting upon their brothers because they are girls. The young girl who loses her mother finds scores of motherly women ready to se kind and thoughtful toward her, while the orphan boy passes on unregarded.

comen than man.

more privileges and charity than is her But while we would like to see his liberties restricted, we cannot wish her deals lowered to his standard,

The center from which all real happinegs in life must radiate is the home. Therefore, how great is the privilege to be a home-maker. No girl is so humbly or so poor that she cannot help to brighten and better the spot where she

Even the orphan asylum has been made to seem like home by the sweet and graclous spirit of some inmate, her cheerfulsess, good will, gratitude and affection. For the girl child born into a real home lowever humble, the opportunities are

manifold. There is something in a sweet and loving voman's atmosphere which is all-pervading and never ending. I recall a home where money was scarce,

the fear of debt ever standing at the

threshold, and where there was lack of health as well as lack of wealth to drive pleasure from the hearth. Yet the beautiful and unflagging cheer, mirth and hope of one woman made the home a haven of peace and happiness to ;

all who passed that way. She has gone onward, but I never think of her or even of the town in which she dwelt without feeling a waft of perfume from space-the perfume of her beautiful

She left behind her the influence of gen-

WHITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. | mands more of woman than of man, and | qualities are expressing themselves in her

children and grandchildren. What man on God's earth ever enjoyed a greater privilege than that to make cheer where fear was striving to enter, to laugh away trouble and make a jest of care, and to mold the minds of growing hildren so that the second and third generations should be happier and better for

her influence? Surely when one fragile woman in a country town could do so much for her own and for others we need not call

woman's sphere limited. To be a good daughter, even if parents are not good; to be a good wife, even if the husband is not good; to be a good mother and mold good children as the really good mother can-all these are greater achievements in life than any our millionaire monarchs or our Generals can

boast. To shine in high society and keep a clean record; to be a daughter of wealth and refinement and keep a tender heart and a broad, leving nature; to be gifted and successful and to keep simple of heart and full of sympathy, and to be popular and admired of men and to compel their respect-all these things women can do and make the world better as they go

Yes, it is a great privilege to be a woman to-day, and here. With the freedom and liberty accorded her, there is no height abe may not reach,

no good she may not do, no happiness she may not win, for to be useful, loved and respected is to be happy. In the matter of morals the world de- tieness, charity and hope, and all these Britain Rights Beserved.

# INTELLECT IS NOT CONFINED TO MANKIND, ACCORDING TO M. FOREL.

# BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. One of the most valuable of recent con-tributions to the study of the mind is a volume of lectures by the Swiss naturalist. August Forel, on the "Psychic Powers of Ants and Some Other Animals," a translation of which is being published in "The

This work is a very considerable, confincing and interesting addition to the evidence already in hand that intellect instead of being confined to human beings, or limited to the vertebrate kingdom, is a haracteristic of insect tife.

| that ants and bees, though they "differ | an ant colony consists, viz., the queen, the very widely from ourselves in organiza-tion, have come, through so-called contion, have come, through so-called convergence, to possess in the form of a social commonwealth a peculiar relationship to us."

In view of the facts that he presents, for a difficult to see on what ground those who hold that invertebrate animals possess no psychic powers can maintain their stand.

Especially interesting is the comparison which Mr. Forei makes between the brains

# We must recognize, as Mr. Forel says, of the three kinds of individuals of which POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

# IN MEMORIAM.

BY TENNYSON.



ANY have supposed that Tentyuon in the folewing extract from his long poem of "in Memoriam" was making a pointed reference is Longfellow's poem, "The Ladder of St. Augustine," already printed in this series, When, however, he was solled the name of him "who sings to one clear harp in divers tones," he replied, "Goethe". He could not he said, easily indicate any concise reference of Goethe's to the cubject of men rising on depping atones of their dead selves, "but," is added, "it is his whole creed." In the last stanza Tenniusm expresses his love for Arhar Henry Hallam, the young man to whom lennyson's sister was beirothed. The title of this poem means "In memory of

HELD is truth, with him who sings To one clear harp in divers tones That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things.

I sometimes hold it half a sin / To put in words the grief I feel: For words, like Nature, half reveal And half conceal the soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain A use in measured language lies. The sad mechanic exercise, Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. In words like weeds I'll wrap me o'er.

Like coarsest clothes against the cold.

But that large grief which these enfold

. . . . . . . I hold it true, whate'er befall; I feel it, when I sorrow most Tis better to have loved and lost Thun never to have loved at all.

Is given in outline and no more.



. . . . . .

(memory, plasticity, etc.). These are much less developed in the queens. "The males are incredibly stupid, unable to distinguish friends from enemies and in-capable of finding their way back to their nest."

life have shown that there is a notable

classes.

difference in the intelligence of the three

The workers stand at the head in this re-

spect, "excelling in complex instincts and in clearly demonstrable mental powers

In the ant, as in the human being, the lin is the organ of intellect, and is designed in proportion to the amount of the gueen.

ped in proportion to the amount of cashingence.

The queen, apparently, needs some of the intelligence of the worker, but the males, whose sole function is to insure the continuance of the species, are merely large-eyed, brainless creatures with highly developed sense organs.

M. Forel adds also many instructive observations on the ways and peculiarities of ants and bees, and records various experiments to prove that they possess memory and other mental traits, and what at least resembles the power of drawing inferences from experience.

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### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Bepublic, October 28, 1878. The Workingmen's party nominated the following city ticket: For . . Judge of the Circuit Court, W. H. . Horner; Criminal Court Judge, H. . • D. Laughlin: Circuit Court Clerk, • Charles F. Vogel; Criminal Court . ◆ Clerk, Peter Cady; Judge of Court
 ◆ of Criminal Correction, C. C. Simmons; Clerk of the Court, E. H. . Richardson; Coroner, Hugo Auler; . . Sheriff, Frank Hackhoff; Recorder, . C. W. Irwin; Public Administrator. . M. D. Lewis; Prosecuting Attorney. . J. R. Harris; Assistant, J. H. Johnson; Councilman, T. A. Post, As • . In the case of the Socialist party . nominations, some of the candidates . • selected were on the Republican • ticket, and the fusion element was · strong.

General E. Y. Mitchell depurted 4 for Southeast Missouri. Barbara Schneller, a servant, sued . Edgar C. Lackland for \$20,000 for alleged mulicious prosecution, grow-Captain T. B. McCoy's company

a competition drill at Atlanta, Ga. Contracts to pave St. Louis, Gamble and Gravois places were awarded to Frang Grimm and Jacob . Mrs. Elizabeth Halleker sued the . Pacific Railway Company for 231- . 000 damages for the death of her 6

of police reserves won first prize in .

son, Penjamin J. Helleker, who was 🔸 · killed on a picnic train. Professor Smith of Washington University and Colonel Flad, president of the Board of Public Improvements, inspected a machine for o · making ice. The apparatus was in-. vented by D. L. Holden at Uhrig's .